THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar, which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—JEFFERSON.

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THE HUNTRESS

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BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

TERMS.

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SELECTED TALES

MARRIED BY MISTAKE.

The steam were furiously whizzing from the safety-valves of two fine boats that lay beside the wharf of Providence, crowded with passengers and every moment taking more on board. The Spitfire and Rasp, (Captains Chace and Charcoal) seemed like two huge monsters, impatient to display their fiery speed upon the race-course of the Sound. The tongue of the bell had rung its last alarm, when a hot and hasty traveller, encumbered by a cloak and carpet bag, sprang from the wharf to the deck of the Spitfire, and in so doing blundered against a gentleman who was standing near the gang way. The newcomer, recoiling from the immoveable from of the other, trod on the gouty toe of an unhappy bull dog, who uttered a low growl and rasped his muzzle against an adjacent trunk, signifying thereby that he had the will if not the power to avenge an insult. The unlucky assailant sneaked blushingly away to deposite his burden and secure a berth, while the proprietor of the bull dog drew himself up to his proudest height, toyed with a pink shirt collar, and muttered something like an imprecation, which was lost, however, in the folds of his cravat. The gentleman who thus came in contact, both belonged in the generous cockney, as was evident from their dress and personal appearance.—They both wore square cut green coats, garnished with brass buttons; and white felt hats, with very yellow gloves and waistcoats, and there was a certain spruce grubbess in their noses and a carroty tinge in their cropped locks that plainly told their origin. The principal differences between them consisted in the thin sandy moustachie which twinkled on the upper lip of the owner of the bull dog and in his superior stature. This gentleman had been travelling in the Canadas, and making the grand tour of the lakes, whence he diverged to the City of notions. He was now on his way to a town on the Hudson, there to sign and seal; in short to wed a lovely damsel, the child of a distant relative, whom he had never seen, but whom the miniature in his possession assured him was a "lovely critchure." The second cockney was travelling "for himformation."

When the boat began to move, the passengers on board the Spitfire crowded to the starboard side of the vessel to watch the progress of the Rasp. Frequently did Captain Chace descend to the "inforno" in the centre of his craft, and as often on his reappearance, did the volumes of smoke that issued from the funnels grow denser and blacker, spreading like the wings of some vast bird above the water. At length a loud hurrah proclaimed that the Rasp had given up the contest, and away flew the victorious Spitfire, justifying her name by the trail of sparks she left behind, and clearing the waves of the Sound with a devilish verocity. The excitement of the race soon died away. Some of the passengers descended to the cabin, others lay at length on the settees; while not a few, with an air of determined activity, strode backward and forward on the upper deck. Among the latter were our cockney friends. As often as they crossed each other in their countermarches, he of the moustachie gave vent to some fragmentary ejaculations such as, "Ven a gentleman hinsults another gentleman," and "heaven if the hinsult was hunintentional," and the like; all of which mutterings ended with a smart swing of his swich cane, which was very awful to behold. Whereupon the lesser cockney would look flattered, but would essay the air of "Money musk," which invariably died away in a demi-semi-quaver.

The conduct of these travellers afforded much amusement to a couple of American gentleman who had noted their proceedings from the first. These last were Frank Harris, a midshipman, and his companion Dr. Scalpel, both of the United States Navy.—If the young middy was in the highest spirits, the man of science was by no means indisposed to join in the mirth. He was a most accomplished gentleman of the sect of laughing philosophers. To a whispered scheme of the mischief-loving middy, Dr. Scalpel gave assent and countenance. In pursuance of the plan, the friends separated, and soon after entering into conversation with the cockneys; the midshipman making up to the lesser Briton, and the surgeon accosting the owner of the bull-dog

"My dear sir," said Harris, "you must excuse my interference in your affairs, but really I take such an interest in you though a stranger, that I cannot help assisting you. You run against the gentleman with the swich cane and mustachois"

"It vas hentirely hunintentional," replied the little cockney. "I am so wolatile and 'eedless.'

'But the man's irascible, and his insolence is apparent to all our fellow passeugers."

"Vell, vat shall I do? Hhpologize!"

"Apologize! Pooh! that would only encourage him. No—stand your ground, and I'm the man that will uphold you. Assume a firm demeanor."

"Pray, how can I, I'm so wolatile.'

"It's easy enough. You must, I say, take a determined attitude."

"As how?" asked the cockney.

"Knit your brows and look big."

"And," said Harris, "if he should challenge you"——

"I'd lodge a hinformation," said the cockney quickly.

"If you did so pusillanimous a thing," replied his mentor, "I would be the first to forsake you. I would abandon you to the rage of your ferocious adversary."

At that terrible voice and those terrible words the heart of the little cockney died within him.

Meanwhile a different conversation had taken place between the larger cockney and the doctor. The former did not wait for the latter's advances, but commenced—

"How d'ye do, sir? 'Ow d'ye do. Fine day, sir, fine boat, sir. Nice gentlemanly captain, I vish I could say as much for hall the passengers." And he cast a very bloob thirsty and significant glance at his timid and scarified countryman.

"I take your meaning," said the doctor, "you have been grossly insulted.'

"Me and my dog."

"'Twas too provoking."

"An apology or 'is 'art's blood."

"My dear sir, I like your spirit. With your consent I'll wait on the gentleman, receive his apology, or insist upon a meeting."

"You're too good, sir."

"And may I ask your name!"

"'Tis of no consequence. At present I'm travelling incog, like my werry good friend, the James. It will be a condescention to meet this man, but as the Juke says, ve can't always valk on stilts like the French Shepherds that ve saw in 'Ungary."

The pugnacity of one of the parties favored the designs of the schemers. A duel was agreed upon, and since the doctor had promised to act as the second of the man of mustachios, the midshipman could do no less than render a similar service to his timid antagonist. It was determined on their arrival at New York, that they should all ascend the Hudson in a steamer, and be set ashore at a landing place well known to the middy, who promised to take them to a most secluded spot.

"I'm fond of seclusion," said he to the little cockney with an air of sentiment, "It's so convenient for fighting. I'm accustomed to these things. I was once at a tavern, with some of my old friends, when we got into a confounded squabble. There was Jack Travers, my most particular friend, Ned Halyard, his crony Thompson, and myself. We were so hazy at the time, that the next [illegible] none of us could tell how the quarrel began, or who started the party of [illegible] was agreed that the [illegible] had been [illegible] that one gentleman kicked another, and [illegible] somebody threw a decanter at [illegible] head. It was necessary [illegible] a duel, and we drew lots for sides. [illegible] and seconds fought at the same [illegible] I shot at my friend, and Ned Haly[illegible] a bullet in his crony. But there [illegible] great harm done, and we shook hands [illegible] breakfasted together. We [illegible] done for the honor of the service. There was a necessity for fighting as there is in your case.'

The little cockney would fain have disputed the proposition, but his courage failed when he heard Frank Harris talk so dashingly about a duel.

Arrived at the fatal battle field, the combatants were placed in their respective stations, and furnished with pistols by their friendly seconds. The little cockney was pale as a sheet, and even the upper lip of the mustachioed hero twitched convulsively.

"Fire!" cried Frank Harris in a voice of thunder. Bang! bang! went the two pistols. "Are you hurt?" cried each to his principal. The replies were in the negative. "Try it again," said Frank Harris fiercely, and fresh pistols were presented. This time the hero of the mustachois took a deliberate aim—and missed. The little cockney pulled the trigger—down went his great antagonist. The seconds and the successful duellist rushed to the spot where the dying man lay kicking convulsively with a deep red stain across his forehead

Like Byron's hero he exclaimed, "I've got my gruel," and like Byron's hero too, his thought was for his lady love. "I enjoin it on you," said he to the victor, "to go to the 'ouse of William Viggins, vich can't be far from 'ere. Take this 'ere letter, vich vas my credentials, and show it to 'im. Tell Miss Sarah Viggins I hexpired vith a vound in my 'ed and von in my 'art—she'll understand the compliment. Tell 'em I died game—and now 'ark ye, I forgives you 'artily. It was all my hown fault.' Having wrung the hand of the repentant homicide, he closed his eyes and lay back upon the sward.

"Eaven knows," exclaimed the poor little cockney, "I didn't seek his life. I shut my heyes ven I fireds and I thought the bullet vould go over 'is 'ead.'

'Uou have killed your brother traveller,' said the suageon, in a low, deep, sepulchral voice.

'My brother traveller!' shrieked the poor little cockney. 'Yes, and that makes me a fratricide.'

'There is no time for lamentation,' said Frank Harris. Rouse yourself. If you resolve to comply with the dying man's injunction, you must procure a conveyance at the inn, where they can direct you to the house of Wiggins. As for me, I will soon see you again. Tell the story of your victim's death, but conceal your agency in the affair. Adieu.

The disconsolate duellist shook the proffered hand of the midshipman, and after one sorrowful glance at the body of his victim, took his departure from the fatal spot. At the inn he was informed that Mr. William Wiggins lived in the immediate neighborhood, and thither he proceeded on foot, musing 'under the shade of melancholy boughs, upon the late disaster.

'He from the world had cut off a great man.'

And what was to be his reception at the house of the bereaved bride. How would her lovely bosom heave, and her beauteous eyes be filled with tears, at the melancholy intelligence which widowed her ere she had been wedded. And the broken hearted father too! It would bring down his grey hairs in sorrow to the grave.—In the event of their discovering that he had been the destroyer of their bliss, what would his penitence and tears avail? Into such a state of agitation was the poor little cockney thrown, that upon arriving at the Wiggins, house he had hardly strength enough to pull the door bell. The house stood on the out skirts of a thriving village, and was a trim little box of a place all overgrown with [illegible] roses, and embossomed in foliage and flowers, looking out upon a pleasant lawn. But the little cockney had no eyes for the beauties of nature, and no time to observe them; for at the sound of the bell an aged Ethiopic appeared at the door, and ushered the tremulous visitor into the best room of the house. Mr. Wiggins immediately entered a portly little gentleman, in a snuff-colored suit, with the brightest pair of eyes that ever looked a person through. He bowed and wait ed for the visitor to speak.

"Mr. William Viggins, I presume."

"The same, sir."

"I come, sir, to hinform you of an unappy, a werry unhappy event—your son hin-law—that vas to be—hoh lord! hoh dear! I never can get through vith it. This ere letter"—

"Is directed to me? Hey? Speak fast, Let's have it."

The trembling youth yielded up the letter, and the piercing little eyes of Mr. Wiggins over the lines in a minute. No sooner had he finished the perusal of the letter, than his face lighted up, and springing forward, he grasped the hand of the little scared cockney with warmth.

"So you are Mr. John Smith—hey?"

"That certainly is my name. I vonder vere he found it out," was the exclamation of the cockney.

"My dear Mr. Smith, I'm so delighted to see you—we've been long expecting you—made all the preparation, my dear fellow—and Sarah feels as brides, expectant, ought to feel, and Mrs. Wiggins is in the fidgets—but I'll present you at once.

"Mr. Viggins, my dear sir, you mistake hentiely."

"No mistake at all in the matter," said Mr. Wiggins.

"I did'nt come to marry your daughter, but to say to you her marriage can never take place."

"What d'ye mean, John Smith?" cried the irascible old gentleman, his little eyes twinkling with sudden passion. D'ye know to whom you speak? Adsblud! I'll make you marry her. Why, you're as mad as a March hare."

Several times did the unhappy bearer of a too common name attempt an explanation, but as often as he essayed to speak, the singular little eyes of the old gentleman would sparkle and light up, and he would overwhelm the wretched Londoner with a torrent of high words. So the latter submitted, at last, with forged resignation to his fate, which in this instance seemed to hurry him into the arms of a pretty girl. Both mother and daughter welcomed their guest with delight, and he soon found himself at ease in their company; but as often as he began to speak on the subject that lay heavy on his heart, the eye of the old man kindled up, and he made a menacing gesture which brought back all the fears of the unhappy Smith. Thus beset, he began to think it would not be so very wrong to accept of the wife so singularly forced upon him. He was in good circumstances, no obstacle stood in his path, and it was very unlikely the affair would ever be cleared up. On the contrary, should his full confession be heard, should the knowledge of the unhappy rencontre transpire, what had he not to fear from the severity of unknown laws in an unknown land!—He could not run away, for the bright-eyed old gentleman kept a vigilant watch over him, and he found that he could not pass the limits of the lawn in a morning walk without being pursued by an aged domestic with some message that invariably brought him back.

Therefore we should not wonder that when the wedding day was fixed, Mr. John Smith was a passive bridegroom—that he pronounced all the vows required by love, law, and religion; Squire Cobus Everlink kissed the bride-maids and the bride, and was as gay as man in such unhppy circumstances could be.

On the morning after his marriage, to his horror and surprise he was confronted, in the little parlor which had witnessed the sacred ceremony, with his ancient antagonist, who, accompanied by Harris and that surgeon, appeared to beard the bridegroom in his den. The resuscitation of the largest Smith is easily accounted for. The mis-

chievous midshipman had superadded a little red paint to the charge of powder in the pistols, and the appearance of this on the forehead of the cockney so alarmed him that he gave himself up for dead. He had now arrived too late in the day. What an *eclairissement!* And the bride trembled and fainted, doubtless. She did no such thing. But when she found out that one Mr. John Smith was quite as respectable and wealthy as the other, she clung to the arm of her husband, and declared that he was the man of her choice; that she never could have looked twice upon the other; and was as happy as possible, though married by mistake.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1841.

OFFICE SEEKERS AND REMOVALS

It appears these gentlemen are rather in advance of the new administration Whether they are here beforehand to electioneer with the members, or happen here by chance, is not known; but certain it is that they are upon the ground.

One of the officers of the Senate died a few days since, and it is said there are at least fifty candidates for the office. This is highly disreputable to the character of our country, and the sooner it is checked the better. No man who seeks an office ought to have it. It is the very worst evidence of his fitness for the place.

In regard to removals, from what we have heard through members of Congress, we believe no clerk in this city who has been faithful and is competent, and has not interfered in elections will be removed.—But it is probable and proper, that the whole (with a few exceptions) of the *custom* house corps and postmasters composing the General Post Office ought to be removed.—These with mail contractors and other public agents and newspaper editors are the most corrupt men in the country, and have for some years back—under well deciplined and self-interested leaders governed the elections of the United States, and had their money not given out, they would have made a more successful struggle than they did at the recent election. Though we do not believe that any honest Democrat was engaged in the affair.

In new appointments care should be taken to choose capable men—men of principle, and the surest guide to obtain this end is to turn a deaf ear to the office-seeker and appoint the modest retireing man; who, instead of running after office attends to his business at home. This is a better recommendation than that of half the members of Congress, which has too long been the practice; and a most pernicious one it is—To this cause ultimately it is owing that the public offices have been filled to overflowing with a species of men who are not only unqualified for, but wholly unworthy of patronage. Generally they are ignorant, dissipated and lazy; and are put upon the government to be maintained. It is therefore reduced to a certainty, that a man who will not take care of his own business is the last man to be trusted with that of other people.

This usage has grown up with Congress, from no other cause (we presume) than a mutual sense of self-agrandizement between the representative and his constituents; and in the same way the Army and Navy have been augmented, and by the same description of applicants; no more fit for business than so many old women. Whose fault is this? It is directly the fault of the people—it is the fault of Congress, not of the Executive. The President is certainly ultimately to blame for tolerating this system; but such is the difficulty in obtaining correct information, that the best of men are liable to be imposed upon.

But the people as well as Congress and the President will have learned a good lesson on this point. The present, and President elect, can not but see that all the misfortues of the goverment has had its source in this highly dangerous practice. Will the people continue a course so diametrically opposed to the wellfare of their country? Will members of Congress to insure re-election continue to recommend those jonny raws and profligates without regard to character or fitness? Will the people continue to impose such obligations upon their representatives? If so, one man will make as good a President as another

Nine tenths of the offices and clerkships filled since the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and which, in a great measure, brought on it ruin and disgrance, owe their appointments to the recommendation of members of Congress. It is time to apply a remedy to the practice.

We repeat the worst evidence of competence in a candidate, is seeking an office and tormenting members of Congress to get them places. No high-minded man will beg an office.

We trust the *people*, *Congress*, and the new *Executive* will have learned wisdom from the broad examples set them by the preceeding administrations. If they do not they will soon be as unpopular.

Such has been the ignoraace, and such the vast numbers of those Congress clerks during the present administratioo, that much of the public work has been spoiled and the books to do over again.

In addition to this, writing schools have been set up in some of the departments to instruct ignorant clerks; and men drawing large sallaries for public work receive extra pay for this, to the neglect of their official duties.

In short it must be evident that the people, whose fault this principally is, are the greatest sufferers: as two thirds, perhaps less of competent clerks might do the work. While it is more than probable that Mr. Van Buren is entirely ignorant of the whole matter. For if they kept such things from the knowledge of General Jackson (which they certainly did to a great extent) it will excite no wonder that they have done so under his successor. All these ought and will probably be removed.

But the most dangerous appointments have been those of EDITORS of political newspapers, whom we believe abound throughout every part of the government. These have been appointed as a reward for their services. This corruption of the public press, if not wholly abolished, will cause the downfall of the republic sooner than the most potent armies; as the purity and independence of the press is the only safe-guard of our liberty. Destroy the purity of the press and your liberty is not worth one cent.

Every one of these are a species of traitors and ought to be dismissed as just punishment for their perfidy. We could name many who are meanest men in the government—they are common spies and pimps.

But the honest and faithful clerks, particularly in this city, many of whom are known to us as such, we hope may be retained.

☞ We have received a communication the present week, signed "Equality," which we are very sorry we can not publish from its great length. It would fill our paper of itself.

It concerns the contemplated Inauguration Ball. The writer is not pleased with the selection of managers—thinks foul play has been used, and that they have been taken from the aristocratic citizens to the exclusion of the honest hard-working man; to not one of whom were subscriptions sent; while loco foco clerks and Extra-Globemen enjoy the priviledge denyed to them. This (if true) is what we should call pulling in the string. ☜

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE HUNTRESS.

"If men will make asses of themselves they must not grumble" if wags and widows cudgle them.

OLD PROVERB IMPROVED.

As it is customary to announce the arrival of all important personages at the seat of government, at matters but little whether their absence be of long or short duration—allow me the use of your much-referred-to columns to herald the arrival of Lieut. J—n of the Topographical corps, whose presence at Baltimore was made known through columns of the Clipper of last week.

While matters of importance are on the tapis, it may as well be announced that Lieut. P—r. of the same corps is expected, as usual, this winter at Washington—the same who made such a rapid and scientific survey in the waters of West Florida, and mistook the floating logs and alligators for swiming Indians! The former personage you will remember made himself celebrated in his desire for tea* while an aid-de-camp to General Scott, and left the General on account of his sneering at his (J's) wants.

As you have distinguished yourself in advocating reforms, why do you not insist upon the officers of both branches of the military being kept out of the streets by employment? Why do they still congregate here? It is all a humbug that they cannot work elsewhere; of what use are they? There is no march like the march of their encroachment upon propriety. No wonder they are stigmatized for presumption on board steamboats and in railroad cars, by members travelling with their families.—They are indeed "the cankers of a calm world and a long peace." Falstaff's ragged regiment in point of deportment has been made an object of comparison with them. After being grimed over with charcoal dust in "camping out"—living all the time upon "husks." Lo! they come here, and there is not an old lady nor a young one who can walk the street without encountering these wiskered knights; and they are absolute bores at visiting, "carding," chattering, and grinning like so many outang outangs.

Clear them out, good lady, with your besom.

A QUIET MAN.

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* The editress has no recollection of the persons referred to in this letter. It is true, however, that many young gentlemen, both of the Army and Navy are seen in Washington, who ought to be attending to their duties elsewhere, if they have any.

☞ We have an affair of honor on hand with some *distinguished* Whig members of Congress, ("what's in a name,") which to save *ink-shed*, is at present under the mediation of mutual friends. If not satisfactorily adjusted, the matter will be laid before the public. ☜

Grace mal-a propos.—A milliner's apprentice, about to wait upon a duchess, was fearful of committing some error in her deportment. She therefore consulted a friend as to the manner in which she should address this great personage, and was told, that on going before the duchess, she must say—her grace, and so on. Accordingly away went the girl and on being introduced, after a very low curtesy she said. "For what I am going to receive, the Lord make me truly thankful." To which the duchess answered, "Amen."

Toast given at the Printer's Festival at Concord; "The Boundary Question. If the matter is not justified to our liking, "Little Vic," will find shooting sticks about her form."

A POLITICIAN.

Peter Bush was in a dilapidated condition—out at the elbows, out at the knees, out of spirits, and leaning out of the window in a Hall county grocery—an "out and outer" in every respect. For some time he had been silent and absorbed in deep thought which he relieved at intervals by spitting through his teeth, and scratching his head. At length heaving a deep sigh, he spoke:

"They used to tell me, put not you trust in princes—and I have'n. None of 'em never wanted to borrow nothing from me. Princes! pooh! put not your trust politicianers—them's my sentiments. There's no two mediums about that. Haven't I been serving my country this five years, like a patriot; going to barbecues, and getting blue as blazes; taking papers on both sides and never paying for 'em; fighting at every 'lection, and getting licked too, can't I count fifteen broken noses, and heaps of black eyes, got for the good of our country and the popularity of our alleged rights, all for what? Why for nawthin. If any good has come out of it, the country has put the whole of it in their pocket, and swindled me out of my earnings! Republics is ungreatful. I didn't want no reward for my services, I only wanted to be took care of, and have nothing to do. Being took care of was the thing. Republics is ungreatful, I be swaggered if they isn't.

"Oh! Pete, do shet up," said Jo Sauba his neighbor, "what makes you ride high horses when you get bamfoozled—quit and come home. You never should have set out a politicianer; when you've sich a good trade."

"Trade! yes, but what's a trade when a feller's got a soul! Trade, I love my country, and I want an office—didn't care what, if it was fat and easy. I wanted to take care of country, and I wanted my country to take care of me. Head work is the trade I'm made for, for talking, that's my line. Talking at Musters, Groceries, Justice courts, any where. I can talk all day, so I have the eatin fixens, and liquor. But both parties is all alike. I've been on all sides—tried 'em and know—none of 'em gave me any thing and—blast 'em, lets liquor. Hallo! Jo, give us a pint, and drot my skin if I dont pay you to-morrow."

LIKES AND DISLIKES.

I dislike to see groups of people gather about a tavern porch, when a great man arrives, & peep at him through the crack of the door. It reminds me of a coffee trying to peep under the canvass of a monkey show, when he has no ninepence in his pocket, to pay his own way.

I dislike, egregiously, for an impertinent fellow to come up when I am talking on private business, and after finding out what we are up on, decline to move off. I feel ready to take hold of him.

I dislike to see a man or woman ashamed poverty, and attempt to make an impression on the world that they are rich, when they not so.

I dislike to see a man or woman running after rich kin, and neglecting poor relations who are perhaps more deserving.

I dislike to see a man when interrogated as to some classical allusion or other literary subject—pretend to have forgotten, when he never knew anything about it. Its a fraud and ought to be exposed.

I abominate a glutton. Nine-tenths of mankind eat twice as much as they ought to do. It prevents them from becoming intellectual.

I dislike the great deference paid to wealth without merit. I think no more of a man for being rich.

A candidate for office ground his claims upon the fact that he once shot a bear. If he had killed him it might have been a case of suicide.

"My divinity," cried a gentleman to his wife. "He does right to call her so," whispered 'a good natured friend,' "for to my knowledge she has nothing human about her."

An old coquette looking into her glass and seeing her wrinkles, cried—

"This new glass is not worth a farthing. They cannot make mirrors as well as they used to."

Every fool can find faults that a great man or wise men cannot mend.

Friendship cannot stand all on one side.

God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

POETRY.

FROM THE LONG ISLAND STAR.

A FAMILY.

I saw content the other day,
Sit by her spinning wheel;
And plenty in a wooden tray
Of wheat and Indian meal.

Health also at a table sat
Dining upon a ham,
But appetite demanded yet,
A cabbage and a clam.

Wealth sat enthroned upon a green
And fragrant load of hay;
And happiness compelled a dog
Behind a cart to play.

Delight was chasing butterflies,
With Laughter and with joy;
Affection gazed with ardent eyes
Upon the sweet employ.

Beauty was watering flowers
Beside the cottage door;
And Pleasure spoke about a tour
To Mr. Staple's store.

Industry bid good morrow,
And invited me to tea;
But Jolly bid me stay away
Unless I came with Glee.

Patience sat in an easy chair.
Unravelling a skein;
While Mirth with rogueish eye and air,
Would tangle it again.

Benevolence had built a tower
Of pudding, bread and meat,
And bid Compassion take it o'er
To Want across the street.

But I was gratified to see
Easy, and free, and fair,
With Innocence upon his knee,
Old Satisfaction there.

He took me by the hand, and led,
Me flowa vista green,
Where Fun and Frolic antics played
Two ancient oaks between.

But best of all it was to find,
That Love, the day before,
The fopping dress had kicked behind,
And tossed him out of doors.

And now kind reader, if you choose
This family to know,
A Farmer's here I'll introduce,
A 'hundred years ago.'

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP.

For Colds, Whooping Cough, Pain and Soreness in the Breast, Influenza, Consumption, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and Diseases of the Breast, and Lungs generally.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the proprietor wishes to state that this Syrup is composed of Irish moss, combined with such other articles as have been found best calculated to afford relief in the above named diseases.

This medicine has been used very extensively and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has failed giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended, even in cases approaching to consumption, attended with bleeding at the lungs; and when all other remedies had failed, the most decided and flattering success has attended its use. Common Colds, which are generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in Asthma, Hoarseness, Wheezing and shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief; in Whooping Cough it is without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given both to adults and infants with perfect safety.

Prepared and sold by C. J. R. THORPE,
Chemist and Druggist

PERSEVERANCE COFFEE HOUSE.

The *Subscriber* having taken the PERSEVERANCE COFFEE HOUSE, formerly occupied by *John Hancock*, a few doors south of corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, begs leave to inform the Public that his Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider, as in any other establishment in the City—and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and for private families.

WILLIAM BENTER

GERMAN HOTEL,

BY

CHARLES ROSENTHAL,

11th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum, $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—$1 per square for each insertion. No yearly advertising admitted. These terms have been adopted both because the number of subscribers are so much larger than all the daily papers united, as to make them actually cheaper, and because a repetition of old advertisements affords no interest to the readers.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publishers, while arrearages are due.

Small notes are received in payment of our bills.

Any person forwarding $10 will be entitled to six copies.

Postage on letters must invariably be paid.

Travelling Agents will much oblige by sending the numbers and time paid for, as well as invariably the names paid.

All remittances of money by mail are acknowledged in the 'Receipts by Mail.'

Agents for this paper are earnestly requested to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts even.

When a single paper is ordered by an agent, and postage accrues, if is invariably charged to the subscriber.

Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.

STAR COFFEE HOUSE.

Penn. Av. near 13th street, (*south side.*)

The Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liqeors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider as any other establishment in the city; and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and for rivate families.

JOHN PURDON.

JOHN VARDEN

Respectfully informs the Public that he is in search of *curiosities*, for the purpose of establishing a Museum in Washington City.

Those who feel disposed to aid in the above, will confer a particular favor on the Proprietor. Curiosities will be thankfully received with the name of the donor, and a description labelled on the article if left at the Museum, 4½ street, City Hall.

CHARLES CAHEN

Informs the Public that he has removed to that popular stand formerly occupied by Michael McDermott, at the corner of Sixth street and Penn. Av. where he continues to furnish refreshments to citizens and transcients, as usual. He begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the Public in general for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hopes by assiduity and attention, o merit a continuance of their favors.

Washington, D. C.
Oct. 1, 1840.

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE steam packet GEORGIA, Captain Rollin will make a trip from Norfolk to Charleston on Friday the 16th instant; and on and after the 1d March next, she and the SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey, will commence their regular run of once a week, leaving Norfolk every Saturday, and Charleston every Friday. The engines have been overhauled and put in complete order.

These packets and officers are so well known to Southern travellers, it would be superfluous to say any thing of either. Each of them is furnished with 150 of the most approved Life Preservers. Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day previous will reach there by the Norfolk boats in 1st time.

Passage through from Philadelphia - 30
" " " Baltimore 28
" " " Norfolk - - 25

Tickets may be had at the Baltimore Steamboat Office, Philadelphia, lower end of Chesnut street and at the Norfolk Steamboat Office, Baltimore wer end of Spear's wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Feb 21 JAMES FERGUSSON

„DEPOT HOUSE."

This is a new tavern recently opened by MICHAL MCDERMOTT, at that popular stand formerly occupied by Mr. McGuire, immediately opposite the car office, on Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. McD. has long been known to the public as a successful carriage maker, and a most amiable man.

He has fitted up the house in a neat and commodious style, and solicits a portion of the public patronage. He is prepared to entertain travellers and citizens at the shortest notice. He has a well furnished bar, and provided with good beds and stables.

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory,
AND
UPHOLSTER

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in itsvarious branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pennsylvania Avenue, equidistant from the railroad depot and Capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat Sofas, Low Bedsteads
Sideboards, Bureaus, (columns, dressing and common)
Centre, side, colums, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables
Wardrobe Bedsteads
Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs
Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of which are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture for new will give us a call.

Funerals attended to.

INDIAN RESTORATIVE

For Restoring and Promoting the Growth of Hair.

THIS article not only promotes the Growth of Hair, but makes it soft and pliable. It prevents its falling off, and affords effectual nourishment to the Roots, restores it to its natural color, improves the beauty, and gradually changes light or red hair, to that of a brown or black. It also removes Dandruff, prevents baldness, and so extremely pleasant to use, that parents will find it of great advantage in cleaning children's heads; (as it is of great benefit to the health,) and is far superior to all other Restoratives, Balsams or Oils—and particularly in cases of Fever, when the hair begins to fall off. There has never been any thing so effectual as the 'Indian Restorative,'

To be had Wholesale and Retail of Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Penn. Av. Washington City, D. C.

In Baltimore by Dr. A. Penn, No. 2 South street.

MICHAEL McDERMOTT wishes to inform his customers and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, on Missouri avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, where he keeps constantly on hand for sale Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c., made of the best materials and by selected workmen. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing done as usual.

STEAMBOAT AUGUSTA--NOTICE.

The Steamboat Augusta will land and take off passengers at the following landings on Potomac River, every other day from date, viz: Pye's and Budd's Landings, Maryland shore, and at Quantico, on the Virginia side of the river.

LOOK *HERE*! THE ROACH AND BED BUG BANE,

For destroying Roaches, Bed-bugs, Ants, &c.

This article is certainly the most convenient and safe now in use (for the same purpose)

As it only requires to be applied two or three times during the season, which will be sufficient to destroy, and keep the bedsteads, larders, &c. free from insects of every kind.

N. B. This preparation is put up in square bottles, with the directions for use, &c.

For sale in Washington City by

William F. Bender, corner of 6th street and Pa Avenue.

Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Pa Avenue.

E. H. James, corner of 14th street and Pa Avenue, and by

James Barry, on the Navy Yard, and at Georgetown by O. M. Linthicum.

GERMAN HOTEL,

BY

CHARLES ROSENTHAL.

The proprietor has removed to the south side of Penn. Avenue, between 12th and 13th sts. to the House lately occupied by C. COLTMAN, where he will be happy to entertain his old customers and strangers.

FRNKLIN INN.—

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above establishment in a manner calculated to merit a renewal of his former patronage

THOMAS BAKER.

nov. 17 tf.

FRESH

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

J. F. CALLAN'S,

Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,

WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussels Sprouts, Broceli, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Grass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn, early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale or Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch Lettuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excellent for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silver, Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large, Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper, Squash and other; Pumpkins, premium, Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts, Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spinage, round and prickly; Squash, every variety, Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Balboue Root, Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞ These seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. The Roots, (particularly the Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise all the new varieties, and will be sold at the New York prices.

*** Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and Seeds, Roots and plants carefully packed to go to any part of the United States.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the City Lunch, corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, formerly kept by John Hands, jr. where he intends keeping all the delicacies of the season, both in the eating and drinking way. Gentlemen will please call and taste for themselves.

Mar 1840 J. W. DEXTER.

Cabinet Maker, Printer's Joiner, Undertaker.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he is now about to commence in the various branches of his business at his old stand, near 7th street, between E and F streets, formerly occupied by Nathan Smith. He will make to order all kinds of CABINET WORK, at the shortest notice. PRINTER'S FURNITURE of every description made to order, and a portion will be kept on hand to suit the patterns of Intelligencer and Globe. He will attend to FUNERALS, as usual, in the city or country, at the shortest notice. Long experience in the business, directs him to adopt the northern custom of keeping coffins ready made on hand, with Shrouds, Sheets, and every thing necessary for immediate interment, in case of plague and sudden death. Two first-rate Hearses always in readiness to attend in this city or in the country.

june 15 PETER CALLAN.

THE HUMAN HAIR is warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from Dandruff, by the genuine *Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.*

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

DARING FRAUD.—*This article has been* imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the Public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail office, No 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

COMSTOCK & CO.
Wholesale Druggists, New York.

A great variety of the most worthless trash for the hair has sprung up on the credit of this article. This has stood the test of 21 years, and rapidly increased in favor.

FRANKLIN INN.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above establishment in a manner calculated to merit a renewal of his former patronage. THOMAS BAKER.

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Wholesale Druggists, New York.

A great variety of the most worthless trash for the hair has sprung up on the credit of this article. This has stood the test of 21 years, and rapidly increased in favor.

J F CALLAN.

WASHINGTON,

Has just received a fresh supply of

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps and Cosmetics,

Manufactured by Johnson & Co. Wholesale perfumers, (successors to Snyder & Co.) sign of the Civet Cat, corner of Cedar and William strs. New York.

Cold Cream.

This exquisite preparation will be found particularly efficacious in all cuticular irritation, and as an emollient, its soothing and cooling properties stand unrivalled. No pains have been spared to produce it of the rarest quality, from the purest of materials, and we confidently offer it as an article of first rate toilet standing, which if equalled, certainly cannot be surpassed by any composition whatever.

Florida Water.

A most delicious perfume and agreeable change from the Eau de Cologne, whose delicacy and potent fragrancy it rivals. From its retentive qualities, it will be found an economical and powerful distributor sweets for handkerchiefs or linen.

Bears' Oil.

This preparation is recommended as possessing all the restorative qualities of the Bears' Grease, without the unpleasantness attending its use, and by the strength it acquires by concentration, a much less quantity will produce the same result It has also another property—that of purity, which however carefully Bears Grease may be prepared it cannot possess, indeed the Oil has so far superseded the use of the Grease by its superior cleanliness, that the latter is but in little or no demand. The Oil now offered has been clarified from all impurities in the most skilful manner, by a chemical process, and is rendered very agreeable by being highly scented with Otto of Roses

GRECIAN DYE.

For changing the Color of the Hair, from Red or Grey to a Brown or Black.

Directions for Use.—1st. Too great care cannot be taken to cleanse the hair from grease, as the dye will not take effect unless it be entirely removed. To do which, wash the hair in a solution of about a quarter of an ounce of pearlash to a quart of water, until it be perfectly clean; and, when it has become perfectly dry, is fitted to receive the preparation.

2d. To prevent the Dye from coloring the skin grease the part around the hair which may be liable to be touched with it.

3d. To apply the Dye, shake it well, so as to raise the settling at the bottom; then, (having a piece of sponge ready, tied to the end of a small stick, about an inch wide,) pass a small comb into the roots of the hair to prevent the skin becoming discolored, pour a little into a cup or glass, comb the hair in one direction, dip your sponge into the dye, and rub it over the hair until it becomes quite wet; let it remain till dry; then comb the hair in an opposite direction; repeat it till brown, and so on till the hair becomes black. The application could be made, the person sitting in the sun, and the brighter the atmosphere, the finer the dye begin homes. If applied at night, or in the damp, it would have the desired effect.

4th. The day after the application of the dye wash the dye in a solution of salt. (Form it of one ounce of salt to one pint of rain water.) This will set the color, and give it brilliancy.

Lastly. To avoid soiling the Skin or Linen, throw a cloth over the shoulders, wear gloves to protect the hands, and should any of the liquid accidentally drop upon the skin, wipe it off immediately with a wet towel, and be careful not to take overmuch of the dye in the sponge at once. It may not be amiss to observe, that after the dye is set, washing the hair will rather improve than be any injury to it.

Honey Water.

As a wash for the hair, or for imparting a mild fragrancy to linen, this perfume possesses a delicacy which renders it peculiarly agreeable; in warm weather, from its revifying properties, it must always be considered as a neat and appropriate article for the toilet.

OTTAR GUL.

SPIRIT OF ROSES.

The perfume of the Rose has something so transcendently etherial, that it obtains in Persia, its native home, the name of Ottar or Soul: and the east of Roses, when these flowers break into bloom, is there celebrated with all that can be conceived of Eastern magnificence. To describe its qualities would be superfluous—sufficient it is to say, that the Spirit of "Roses" is inferior only to the genuine Persian Ottar, and indeed it approximates so closely as to be but with great difficulty distinguished. As a favorite with the fair, their own lovely type, it will ever stand unrivalled, and be cherished by them so long as taste and elegance shall remain.

Rose Water.

This is an article of universal repute, so much so, that it has even found its way into the mysteries of culinary skill, by which it is employed in imparting a flavor to conserves, &c. It behoves every one, therefore, to take particular care from whence they obtain it. Kimball and Co. pledge themselves that their Rose Water is a simple distillation from the queen of flowers, and that it is entirely free from any artificial compound; consequently, its native delicacy and fragrancy are not only preserved but its use rendered innoxious as that of pure spring water.

Amboyna Lotion.

Next to cleanliness, (says the most celebrated dentist of the day,) I know nothing so conducive to the preservation of the Teeth and Gums, or to the purifying the breath, as the Amboyna Lotion and I advise every one who sets a value upon their possession invariably to use it."

With such strong remarks upon its merits, it would be futile in the propritors to add in praise one word of their own; they will therefore confine themselves to giving proper directions for its use.

The Teeth should be cleansed with a soft brush and the Botanical Tooth Powder every morning and the mouth and Gums rinsed with the Lotion by attending to these simple directions, those who have good Teeth, will infallibly preserve them and those whose Teeth have a tendency to decay will have the consolation of discovering that they can proceed no further.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Authentic Report of the Controversial Discussion, that took place in the City of Dublin, in the year 1827, between the Rev. THOMAS MAGUIRE, and the Rev R. T. P. POPE.

This celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it is still read with extraordinary vidity, and in the United States passed through three editions, all of which are exhusted to the last copy; and the demand for it from all quarters, Catholic and Protestant, being still very great, it is proposed to re-publish it in Weekly Numbers at such a price as to put it within the reach of all without oppressing any.

Those in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle, 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents:—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willings Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon, Utica, N. Y.;—Mr. Mathew McLeod, Georgetown, D. C.;—Mr. Peter Haynes, Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this great controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland, than any other work whatever; and has also been the happy means of bringing great numbers to the true faith in the United States It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will lend his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the utmost value.

CONDITIONS.

1. One thousand copies only will be printed.

2. The paper and print will both be excellent.

3. It will be issued in weekly parts at twelve and a-half cents each part payable on delivery.

4. The number of parts it will make cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, but should it exceed eight, the overplus will be given gratis.

CABINET CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY.

EDWIN GREEN has now on hand, and will continue to keep for manufacture to order at his old Cabinet Manufactory, corner of G, and 10th streets, every variety in the above line, consisting of—

Sideboards, with marble and mahogany tops
Pedestal and Pier Tables, with marble tops
ed, Pilaster, plain and common Wardrobe
and Lounges of every variety
Mahogany Chairs do
Plain and common o
Tables
do
dc
Scroll and Common Bureaus
Washstands, with marble, mahogany, and pier tops
Manogany French high and low post bedsteads
Maple and Common do do
Centre Tables, with marble and mahogany tops
Music stools, Cribs, Cradles

Hair, Moss, and Shuck Matrasses, &c. of the best workmanship and material, which he will sell especially for cash, as low as any manufactory in the Union.

Mahogany in the board, plank, and veneer, of various qualities, suitable for cabinet-makers and joiners, will always be kept for sale as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Repairing and varnishing promptly executed.

Furniture cars, with careful attendants, accustomed to handling furniture, will kq forhis r

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STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

The subscriber having taken the large and commodious Hotel on Seventh street, one door from the corner of Pa. Av. facing *Centre Market*, formerly occupied by *John Lloyd*, Esq.

Of this long established house, for size, convenience, and comfortable apartments, little need be said. The subscriber, also, long known to the Public, is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers at the shortest notice. His table is plentifully furnished with the best the market affords prepared by experienced cooks, and attentive servants;

His bar is furnished equal to any in the United States.

He flatters himself, therefore, that from his zeal to give entire satisfaction, he may receive a moderate share of public patronage.

B. O. SHECKLES.

Sept. 23, 1840.

GERMAN HOTEL,

BY

CHARLES ROENTHAL,

11th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, to wit.

From Washington for Baltimore, at 6 o'clock, a m and at 4 3-4 do. p m

From Baltimore for Washington, at 9 o'clock, a m and at 4 do p m

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the western train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House, reach Frederick in time for the western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock noon, or Harper's Ferry in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York, and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till 7 1-2 o'clock, p. m

By order.

eb 1 SAM. STETTINIUS, Agent.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Frederick or Wheeling.

The Fredericktown stage leaves the office opposite Gadsby's Hotel, daily, for Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at this office or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the West.

The stage will leave Fredericktown daily on the arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. By this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skilful and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

JAMES H. CAUSTIN, (late of Baltimore having made this city his permanent residence and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertake with his accustomed zeal and diligence the settlement of claims generally, and more particularly claims before Congress against the United States or the several departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoliation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoliations prior to the year 1800, with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners of the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. and those requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the forms of office.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES of the class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver, of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellings, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia or Females complaints.

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irreguia action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the systems they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured by these Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principles she discovery upon which they are founded, only stating the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter is either in a negative or positive state of electricity, and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles, is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs, he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro-Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them The symptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under the directions contained in the work which accompanies them without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without dieting or inconvenience, or any other further advice than this work affords. Price $10, for sale by

W. F. BENDER,

Corner between Brown's and Gadsb's.

Maron 16, 1838.